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ATHENS, PRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1858.

The April Term of the Circuit Court for McMinn county, will commence on Mon-

day, the 12th. The communication handed in this week is too long. The author must reduce its length before we can give it a hearing.

SAVE THE RECORDS .- Twice since the organization of this county, the Clerks' offices have been destroyed by fire and many valuable papers lost. In view of the fact that the same thing might occur again, we will take the liberty of suggesting to the Worshipfal County Court to purchase Fire Proof Safes for the Clerks' offices, where the Records and other valuable papers can be preserved without danger of being destroyed by fire or other means.

CLEVELAND AND CHATTANOOGA ROAD .-We noticed as we come up last week, that the work of track-laying on this road had commenced in the neighborhood of Cleveinnd. On other portions the grading is progressing rapidly, and the work on the Tunnel is being prosecuted with energy. With, out some unforescen interruption, the whole line will be completed early in the ensuing

The vote upon the final passage of Lecompton, in the United States Senate was as follows:

Year-Messrs, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond Henderson, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Se bastian, Stidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, Wright,

Nays-Messra, Bell, Broderick, Chandler, mer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Donglas, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamiin, King, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, Stu-art, Sumner, Trumbuli, Wade and Wilson—

INDIGNATION MEETINGS .- Some of the de mocratic presses are suggesting indignation meetings against John Bell, for his vote on the Kansas question. We hope the suggestion will be acted on. It there is any thing which the democracy of Tennessee-(we refer to the leaders, of course,)-have the right to do, by pre-emption and practice, it is to make asses of themselves. So by all means let us have a whole series of indignation meetings, beginning at Carter and running through to Shelby. In the mean while, the discussion on "Banks and Banking," so vexations and embarrassing, can be suspended,

CHATTANOOGA .- Some years ago Chatta-

nooga was regarded as a pretty hard sort of town-one of the places which the visitor was always anxious to leave as soon as possible. But it possesses a very different character and attractions now. It has at this there about four thousand inhabitants, severa! large manufacturing establishments. Churches of almost every denomination-the loafers and made night hideous with their revols, have disappeared before wholesome and rigid municipal regulations, and it is now one of the most orderly and moral towns in the State. There are many handsome private residences scattered about on the slopes and hill-sides which overlook the business-streets. And then in the vicinity is Look-Out Mountain-Look.Out, with its great beetling brow among the clouds and the majestic Tennessee washing its base. Another feature of Chattanooga is, the Cratchfield House, which has no superior as a hotel. Within the last year it has been much enlarged and improved, and in commodiousness, fare, and well ordered arrangement, approaches perfection. Our friend, Ton, knows exactly the wants and requirements of the travelling public, and meets their expectations fully,

Like all other places, Chattanooga is feeling the effects of the "hard times," but when we refl et that it is the centering point and terminii of some half-dozen railroads, besides having the advantage of such a stream as the Tennessee, there is no reason to doubt that it must continue to grow and rapidly

AUGUSTA PROVISION MARKET .- The Augusta Dispatch quotes Beef on foot at 7 a 8 cents; Hogs 74 to 8.

John Bell.-There appears just now to he a very general disposition to pitch into JOHN BELL for his vote against the "Bill for the Admission of Kansas." While as a matter of policy we would have been glad Mr. Bell could have brought his mind to vote for the Bid, as the readiest way of getting rid of the difficulty, at the same time justice requires that those who are so liberally denouncing him should pause for further developments. It is possible-quite possiblethat the fiercest of his assailers will change their opinions on the subject before 1860, i not within the next twelve month.

Rais! Rais!-It has been raining heavily for several days. This (Thursday) morning the wind is from the North. About Easter look out for frost.

"KENTUCKY HARVESTER,"-Persons who have used this Improved Grain and Grass Cutter, speak of it as far excelling any other invention of the kind. There is nothing complicated about it, is not liable to get out of order, and combines cheapness with durability. As we wish to encourage the introduction among our people of all profitable Jahor saving machinery, we will next week publish a certificate or two from persons who have used the "Kentucky Harvester." J. C. WARRER & Co., Chattanooga, are the Agents, and will attend promptly to any or- down.

THE GROWING WHEAT .- The growing wheat, in every direction, looks well and promising-more so than usual at this early

Six hundred people have been converted in New Bedford, Mass, during the present revival of religion there.

A NORTHERN VIEW OF SLAVERY.

Belle Brittan alias Col. H. Fuller, for so many years editor of the New York Mirror, and of wide literary distinction, has been for three months traveling through the Southern States, in company with Dr. Charles Mackay, of London. It appears that these gentlemen have looked at the "peculiar institution" with the eyes of calm and just observers, and have consequently reached the conclusion that it is any thing but what it has been represented to be by those Abolition scribblers, who know nothing in the world about it. Writing from Savannah to the New Orleans Picavune, Col. Faller thus states his consictions in re-

gard to the condition of Southern slaves : "Thus far in my rambling notes I have not touched upon the "peculiar institution" and ticklish subject of slavery. But I can no longer refrain from expressing the opinion I have long entertained, and which has now settled into a conviction, that the master is a ar greater sufferer under the system than the slave. The latter, so far as my observations have extended, is everywhere well cared for, well treated, and not overtasked. I have not yet seen one unhappy looking negro in the outh, and have not heard but one cross word uttered by a master to a slave. Let Mrs. Beecher Stowe put this in her pipe and

"I have witnessed more unkindness, more suffering, more inhumanity, in the city of New York in one day, than I have seen in the South in three months. In fact, I have seen here no suffering at all; no evidences of hunger, or cold, or destitution, or wretchedness, of any description among the blacks. The malignant philanthropy of the Northern Aboitionists is utterly wasted in their dolorous clamor over the "miseries of the poor slave." They know nothing of the practical workings of the system they are so noisily and so mis thievously berating. But the rabid aboliionist is not a whit more contemptible than the opposite extremist, (a specimen of whom has been exhibiting his ears in one of the Savannah papers, over the signature of "Cambridge,") who are so madly intolerant of free ppinions, that they would persecute a man for even privately entertaining a theoretical auagonism to slavery. It is a pity that every h Southern jackass could not be yoked to Northern abolition jenny and the twain be made to do the most menial work of the niggers, and take their stripes if they "kick in

HARRISON, HAMILTON COUNTY .- Having spent a day or two recently at the flourishing and attractive county seat of Hamilton we must ask the indulgence of a few remarks in relation to the town, location, &c. And in doing so, we are conforming to cusom. Modern travellers are always writing, giving their views and impressions. Bayard Taylor's smoothly moving pen has daguerreotyped almost every inch of ground in he old world, throwing new beauties around he balmy South and investing the inhospitable regions of the North with an interest they never possessed before-Mr. Mitchell is entertaining "John Martin, Esq., Rue de Laepede, Paris," with "A Tour in the South West"-the editor of the Knoxville Whig writes immensely when on the wing, and even the Cleveland Banner occasionally rows descriptive over a trip to Benton and Decatur. Who then will deny us the privilege to say something about Harrison and its surroundings? No one, of course; and there-

fore to begin:-

nication with the contiguous country. Such, and rullians who formerly infested the streets however, is not the case-there are times and seasons when the people of Harrison are as remote from the outside world as was Alexander Selkirk on the island of Juan Fernandez-sensons, when the citizen rises in the morning nothing but a wide waste of water meets the eye, and if he steps forth, like the dove of Noah he can find no dry spot for the sole of his foot. Situated not far from the Tennessee, when that usually staid and najestic stream gets high and goes on a bust, one of its first feats is to surround Harrison and confine the inhabitants to their domicils. In addition to this, all the rain that falls around there seems to be attracted to the town. At the time of our visit, within the corporation was a body of water about the extent of Lake Winnepleoga, into which innumerable streams and rivulets continually poured. In fact, all approach to the Temple of Justice-vulgarly, the Court-housewas cut off without the aid of canoes; and while his Honor was in the attic ladling out law, the b'hove could be seen standing on the window-sills of the lower-rooms fishin' for cats. The older inhabitants have become sort of amphibious, and don't mind it; but we attain to be a place of large business impor- noticed that visitors and transient persons generally had bricks in their hats to prevent injury from the aqueous properties of the atmosphere. Mind, we are not saving a word against the people-for the men are kind, clever, and hospitable, and the women as fair is "water-bells," those singularly beautiful flowers that rear their heads above the laroons of Venice, bloom for a few days, and die. We are simply speaking of the locality and its surroundings. The Arkan-saw Bottoms ain't a priming to it. Whatever induced such selection for a lown we cannot imagine .-Water is a great element, essential even to the manufacture of whiskey, but Tempernce man as we are we cannot help thinking there is a possibility of being blessed with

> that it is against both law and gospel to work the roads. But we must close. Harrison has a good hotel kept by Major Arnett, some three or four stores, a large Academy, two or three resident lawyers, a doctor or two, and a pretty considerable grave-yard. As the recent Legislature established Courts at Chattanooga, and most of the business will probably be transferred to that point, if our friends at Harrison will pardon us the suggestion-and we make it in all respect and kindness-we would advise them at the next spring tide to cable the town to a flat-boat and move it

too much of it. At least that was our im-

pression while at Harrison. The thorough-

fares through Hamilton are of the most ex-

ecrable character, the people of that county

having by some means imbibed the notion

A Washington letter to the Nashville Union and American applies opprobrious epithets to John Bell and denounces him as a traitor. Mr. Bell may have erred in his recent vote on the Kansas bill, but he does not approach the character of a traitor half so closely as the writer of that letter does the ing free passes to members of the Legisla. privileges of a blackguard.

THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD. This Great Southern Enterprise, which many persons supposed would be impractica ble and had been projected as a mere speculation, it seems is in a fair way to be built, and that at a much earlier day than was anticipated by its most enthusiastic friends .-The following article from the New Orleans True Delta, will give our readers some information as to its present condition and prospective progress:

"The Southern Pacific Railroad .- This great undertaking, in which the whole country is so interested, and the South so vitally which must, at a date not far removed, be an accomplished fact-the attained result of a necessity; can now, by its managers, report gratifying progress. It is now some eleven months since the headquarters of its direction were removed to this city, and within that time much has been satisfactorily done for its direct or indirect furtherance; the New Orleans subscription has added \$322 .-782 to the sum of \$2,474.790, which was the amount of stock taken, that the books showed when opened here, and, when the neasures in operation have perfected, the capital stock of the company will have been educed \$470,063, since April last, Provi sion has been made to free the company from its floating debt, the charter has been secur ed, and the land grant claim of 256,000 acres established; the lands have been located and surveyed, and are reported to be of the most valuable description, and are further appreciated by act of the Texas Legislature, rais

ing the price of hee public lands. We presume there are few who conceive that it is the policy of the company to depend upon the resource of subscription to stock for the means of carrying out their gigantic undertaking. The amount of stock ssued wil! be comparatively small, and its proceeds, of course, altogether inadequate; but the immense and valuable real securities which the land grants enable the company to offer, will ensure successful negotiations and this donated means will pay off the bonds for construction. Whoever takes stock the enterprise becomes also shareholder these valuable lands, so that the stock no only represents its own proper par value but the immediate premium of its proportionate share in the lands. This understanding of the merits places the stock in the light of its proper credit, and gives it the commendation the market which is its due."

In connection with the subject, we find an article in the Knoxville Whig, over the signature of the editor of that paper, a portion of which we subjoin:

"The undersigned, as well as John Moses, of Knoxville, is duly authorized to sell several thousand shares of the Five pen CENT. STOCK fof the Southern Pacific Railond, and for our orders certificates of stock vill be given, signed by the President, GEO. S. YERGER, and the Secretary and Treasurer, GEO. C. LAWRASON. The land and money grants will enable the Company to build and quip the Road, for one half of the im sense and valuable securities ensured by Texas. FIVE DOLLARS will purchase a share of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and no further call or assessment can or shall be made on the stock represented by the said certificate.

Whoever takes stock in the enterprise be omes also shareholder in these valuable ands, so that the stock not only represents its own proper par value, but the immediate premium of its proportionate share in the lands. The lands of the Company can only be hought with the construction bonds, and hence the importance of owning stock, or the means of purchasing the bonds of the ompany. This is no humbug, but a rich eality, far excelling in wealth and promise In some respects it is the most remarkable the Illinois Central Railroad, as I shall be place in the world. Being a county town able to demonstrate at such times and places is I may conclude to address those ed and desiring to hear me.

WM. G. BROWNLOW." We have also an article from the New Oreans Picayune, which we must defer publishing until next week.

As the enterprise, if carried to successful ompletion, must result largely to the interests of the South, we shall refer to it occasionally, and endeavor to keep our readers posted upon its importance as a great public enterprise, and of the inducements it offers for investment in its stock and securities.

While at Chattanooga we had the pleasure of hearing two sermons, or rather lectures, by the Rev. Mr. Graves, of Nashville-one, on the interminable subject of Baptism; the other, Church History. His discourses showed a good deal of research and investigation, and as is generally the case with controversial sermons, were conclusive and satisfactory to all who agreed with him on the subjects and modes discussed, and not so to those who had been educated to believe otherwise. We doubt whether such sermons ever result in any very large amount of good. There are none of us who have any too much charity and equanimity, and it is only the fewest number can rise from hearing a pointed, perhaps acrimonious, denominational discourse without a spark or two of un christian and unbrotherly feeling toward the speaker. Mr. Graves' style and manner of addressing his hearers is interesting, and he occasionally indulges a flight of eloquence. But poor, miserable sinner that we are, we would rather hear over again one of the oldfashioned "peace on earth and good will to man" sort of sermons that we used to hear in our boyhood-where the preacher, in homely but earnest language, pointed to the Crucifixion on the Cross, not to the Immersiot in Jordan, and dwelt on the dving supplication, "Father, forgive them; they know not what they do"-we say, we would rather hear one of those good old-fashioned sermone than to listen to the most popu lar pulpit orator of the day, though his head be crammed with Ætna's fires and his lips distil words sweet as the honey of Hybla, There has recently been a large revival of

religion at Chattanooga, and a considerable ngathering to the different branches of the

Church. FOREIGN.-Advices from Liverpool, 17th, how a slight decline in Cotton. Breadstuffs dull. General news unimportant.

RESUMING .- The Banks of Augusta and Savannah have adopted a resolution to resame specie payment on the first of May.

SOUTHERN BANK AT BAINBRIDGE,-The Albany Patriot says: "A private letter says Dr. McElveen is out of the Southern Bank, and its best friends have forsaken it. Its bills from Maj. General Van Straubenzee, giving will not pass at all. I'm sold."

SOLITARY AND ALONE,-The Boston Bee claims to be the only paper in that city which unqualifiedly endorses" the removal of Judge Loring. The fact is creditable to the other papers, but not to the Bee.

The New York Senate has passed bill prohibiting railroad companies from givture and the Judiciary.

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

The Washington Union has taken occasion. nore than once, of late, to denounce the issage of the compromise resolutions by the Congress of 1820, as illegal, unconstitutional, and prompted more by fear than any just consideration for the welfare of the country. It is very easy (says the Richmond Whig) to talk in this strain at the distance of nearly forty years from the event. It is very easy to look back upon the acts of our fathers, and reproach them with folly. There is no man who has such a contempt of danger as he who is not exposed to it. There is no man so wise as he whose wisdom was never We are sure, that with our present opin

ons, had we been in Congress, we should

have voted against the Compromise. We

struggle between the two opposite principles at work in the constitution, must one day be brought to a crisis. We should have preferred the battle then, when we were comparatively stronger, to a postponement of it, until our enemies should be stronger than we. We are in favor of the doctrine which impresses upon every generation the duty of doing its own work, and we deprecate the irresolution which throws upon posterity the difficulties which belong to our own day. But when we think over the great names which gave strength to the Missouri Compromise. we are disposed to be forbearing. We cannot believe that we should have been wiser or better than Clay, Lowndes, James Barbour, William Pinckney and a bost of Southern men besides, nor do we believe the editor of the Union would have been. We think it probable that these great men had as clear views upon the subject as any editor of the present day. We do not doubt that they had all as thoroughly discussed the question involved in a compromise of any principle of the constitution as it could be discussed .-Why, then, did they come to this conclusion? Simply because they had not the wisdom new to be found in every newspaper office. That age was not a fast age, as this is. Somebody says that Mrs. Somerville knew more than Sir Isane Newton. No doubt of it, and every scribbler in a newspaper at this day is qualified to lecture Clay and Pinckney upon constitutional principles. These latter had to get their knowledge by hard knocks! There was no "editorial" road to constitutional learning in those days. They studied the letter of the constitution, and they thought they had ascertained its spirit. At any rate, they had been taught by the highest existing authority (that of Thomas Jefferson.) that the safety of the whole Constitu tion-that salus republicae so often spoken of-would justify an infringement of a portion of it. The great apostle of Democracy acknowledged that he had deliberately violated it, when he bought the territory of Louisiana. The power to buy, he expressy said, was not to be found in it. He res ted his justification upon the necessity of the ase, disunion being otherwise inevitable .-Perhaps Mr. Clay, who proposed, and the whole body of Southern members when they voted, for the Missouri line, were actuated by their affection for the Union, and their fear of its dissolution. The wiser children of this generation ought not to be hard upon them, since they acted only according to their lights. It was natural that they-upon the very field of battle-should feel a ittle uneasy, when Thomas Jefferson, safe at Monticello, one hundred miles off-declared that the discussion struck upon his ear like the angry tones of a fire-bell at midnight .-Perhaps they thought that if the compromise were not exactly constitutional, they might,

with the example of Jefferson before them, venture thus far in support of the Union. We are well aware that those who supported the Missouri Compromise-and they comprised the entire Southern delegation, so far as we recollect, with the exception of Mr. Mason and Mr. Randolph-shielded themselves behind no such apology. They defended their course as entirely within the constitution. We are only showing how they might have justified themselves, even had the act been avowedly extra constitutional, as the purchase of Louisiana was. The nemory of the illustrious patriots who voted for that compromise, will, we think, survive

the assaults of the Union. MORMONISM IN PHILADELPHIA. - The Philadelphians, just now, are not a little excited by the discovery of a polygamous adventurer there, who has been marrying an extensive assortment of wives, -- some accounts say, as many as eight! His name is Smith, a very scarce name. He must be some relation to Joe Smith, the Mormon that was,

Judge Sidell, of Louisians, a brothr of the distinguished Senator Slidell, has become hopelessly deranged in consequence of a blow from a cane, inflicted by a ruffian at an election in New Orleans. The sufferer is represented as a gentleman greatly and deservedly beloved.

An Inish Bull -It is reported that some Irish laborers on the Western railroad, having had a quarrel with the contractor, who was a Banker, collected a large number of his Bank notes and burnt them, in order to break the Bank, saying "how can the ould divil get along now, and his money burnt

The removal of the Pennsylvania capitol from Harrisburg to Philadelphia, seems highly probable. A resolution to that end has been kindly received by the present Legislature.

Should Brigham Young succeed in keeping his courage up, a decisive battle with the Mormons is expected to take place about the first of July next-no sooner.

CAPTURE OF CANTON .- A supplement to the London Gazette contains despatches details of the capture of Canton. Four hundred and thirty guns were found in the city, and 300,000 pounds of powder, 5,000 rockets, 2,000 blue lights, 3,000 stink pots and six tons of bullets. Fifteen thousand pounds of the pewder were kept, and the rest de-

stroyed.

THE GREAT SOUTHERS RODTE,-The New Orlenna Bulletin says:

The anticipation of a new and speedy com ognication between New Orleans and New York, may now be entertained with the pros pect of being soon realized. On the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, a gap of 23 niles remains to be completed between Jackon and New Orleans, and it is believed that it will be closed up by the middle of this month. This will leave only 80 miles of onfinished road between Memphis and New Orleans. On the East Tennessee and Virginia road, a gap of 18 miles remains to be completed, which is the only break in the connection between New York and Memphis, and the work of closing that up is going vigorously on. Thus the prospect is, that by the 1st of April, there will remain considerably less than a hundred miles of road to be instructed to complete the vast continuous milroad line between New York and New think we could have foreseen that the great

We are sorry to have to correct the Bulle tin in one particular. The gap on the East Tennessee and Virginia Road is not the "only break" between New York and Memphisbut there is another between Lynchburg and Charlottesville, which, however, we hope soon to see closed up. Thanks to the liberality of the Legislature, the means are now at our disposal for the early completion of this missing link-and when it is finished, the "Great Southern Route" will be at once established. In due time it will be accomplished .- Lynchburg Virginian.

ANOTHER HAUL -- On Monday morning and Sunday were taken from the Post Office five hundred and forty letters, containing a large amount of money and orders to send on jew elry to the writers, which they had drawn as gifts in the Gift Enterprise Concern lately suppressed in Broome street. The proprie tors of this speculation were parties calling themselves C. E. Todd & Co. About fift letters were directed to Huntingdon & Co were also taken out. \$150 were in three of the letters to Todd, and many of them contained fifty dollars each.

The Mayor invited the Reporters to the private office to view the batch and said that effections in a Sunday paper in relation to his causing letters to be taken from the Post Office were very ill chosen, and that he had positive authority from the parties to whom they were directed to take them out. Mr. Todd even sent down a letter himself to the Mayor, containing \$90, which he had received, and requested the Mayor to make the ame disposition of it as he had done with the others, as Todd had promised to abandon the business. Mayor Tiemann is of opinion that this money in the letters should go towards the support of the poor of New York or our public school fund. One of the bogus pieces of jewelry, which was given away at a \$15 valuation was shown; it was not worth probably over 75 cents, being nothing but the basest brass, with a gilding of Dutch

metal .- New York Express. NEW YORK POLITICIANS,-Probably the cience of politics, never very comprehensible nor clearly, has been reduced in New York to as tortuous and dirty a labyrinth as can be found in the known world. It is impossible to predict, from a New York politician's present status, where he will be next year; what his principles really are, or whether he has fixed principles, or any principles whatever upon any subject. We find men now riding at the head of the Southern column in the Empire State, who, a short time ago, were the active lieutenants of the Black Republican Fremont, whilst, on the other hand, some of the conservative leaders have marched as coolly to the head of the abo lition column, and are fighting as desperately under its standard as if they had never flung any other to the breeze. There seems to be but one principle among ever, is common to all, and that is-Spoils. New York has sadly degenerated since the days when the Clintons, Van Nesses, Van Rensselvers, Livingstons, Kents, guided her destinies, and adorned the firmament of her fame. One such man as De Witt Clinton is worth more, both to the renown and interests of a State, than all the politicians between here and sundown .- Richmond Dispatch.

THE SLAVE TRADE .- From April to December, 1857, twenty vessels have been taken by the African Squadron, on proof or suspicion of being engaged in the slave trade. All but one of these were American vessels, and all were captured by British cruisers .-There were 944 captured in these vessals, of whom 162 died, and the balance were emanci. pated by the captors.

A BAD SPECULATION .-- A sharp and wealthy farmer of Macoupin county, Ill., not many miles from Brighton and Miles' Station, has on hand, it is stated, 1,500 bushels of choice wheat, the crop of 1856. Last year he refused \$1 75 per bushel for it. He held on for \$2. He has now contracted to deliver it at the railroad at 75 cents per bushel.

The watch making business in this country, the Boston Traveller says, is rapidly gaining ground, and with the experience thus obtained the value and excellence of the manufactured article is increased. At the watch factory at Waltham, Mass., about seven hundred watches are now turned out per month, which is said to be fully equal to articles of the same character of foreign manufacture, while they are correct timekeepers, and can be offered at greatly reduced rates.

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY .- The Peters burg Express records the marriage, in Dinwiddle county, on the 17th ult., of Mr. John W. Sturdivant, in the 22d year of his age, to the amiable and well-to-do Miss Martha Oliver, aged 86 years. Maiden ladies, who read this announcement, may take courage and persevere.

The time for the end of the world is again announced by the Adventists of New York and New Jersey-1858 being set down

NEGRO THIEVES IN CONGRESS .- In a speech in the United States House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. Singleton, of Mississippi, said he believed there were representatives in the House who have helped negroes to run away from their masters.

STATE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU .-- The spring session of the State Agricultural Bureau will be held in the Senate Chamber of the State Capitol, on the second Monday, being the twelfth day of April.

Some men are very hard to please. f they buy a yard of goods of you, they expect you to throw in a box of buttons, a spool of thread, and a pair of scissors to cut Museum. So flickle is popular opinion. the goods. If they subscribe for a paper, you must insert everything they want prin-

We recommend the following article from the New Hampshire Patriot, an old Democratic organ of that State, to those Democrats who fondly hope that the President's course on the Lecompton constitution will not injure their party among their North-

The Election.-The battle is over, the election yesterday resulted in the triumph of ority in the popular vote, and by nearly as arge a majority in the Legislature as they question has again crushed us with its pon-derous, blind, unreasoning power. Before brought before the country, our prospects were highly flattering; our triumph seemed to be certain; that matter, with the course of the administration upon it, fell like a wet blanket upon the rising courage and ardent on it; but fresh breezes wafted it away. At zeal of our friends, and from that day we last it met a horse drawing a job wagan do were doomed; our defeat was certain, and apparent to all well-informed persons. The New York Express says: There

s no abatement of the religious interest in this city, Boston, Philadelphia, or in any part of the country. Every day new houses of prayer are opened, and the numbers enlarged Great sobriety, and even a deep solemnity, are apparent at these meetings; and they have finally enlisted the interest and sympathy of many who have hitherto rather frowned upon than approved of such unusual demonstrations. Most of these meetings also continue to awaken a spirit of religious charity and Christian unity not common to opposing sects. The secular press give a large space to what is going on, feeling no doubt the truth uttered by Sidney Smith, that "it is not true that the world hates piety. The modest and unobtrusive piety which fills the heart with human charities, and makes a man gentle to others and severe to himself, is an bject of universal love and veneration."-The province of a true religion is to make men wiser and better in all the relations of life, and the press but discharges a duty to its readers in giving a fair record of every thing publicly said and done upon a subject

We have the best authority for sayng that there is no truth in the rumor be lieved by so many people that the North Carolinians usually break-fast on tar, dine on turpentine, and sup on rosin and red herrings. The last census informs us that there is a good deal of meat, corn, potatoes and whisky raised in the good old State.

GOOD AND EVIL .- It is curious to observe how good and evil are merely harmonious and inharmonious qualities. Thus health is the regular and harmonious function of every part of the physical organization, illness is a morbid or irregular action. Doing good is the result of mental health, and in same way, crime arises from an inharmonious action of the mental organs. Wickedness of all kinds may be classed as "moral insanity," in fact, but it is none the less deserving of punish-

JUST PUNISHMENT .- Green Martin, convicted at the late term of Washington (Ga.) Superior Court of whipping a little negro boy so severely that he died from the effect of it, has been sentenced to be hung on the 7th day

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL RACE .- To the Editors of the Express: To save this Union, tenden, of Kentucky, for President, and Ex-Governor Hunt, of New York, for Vice-President, in 1860.

OLD KENTUCKY AND NEW YORK. The Editors will please give the above a

start, and oblige a friend in We have no objections to give so good a card a start, but it is too early by a year and a half for newspapers to make Presidents, or for wise politicians to talk about them.

In England they have a way of dealng with gentlemen, financier swindlers, that is decidedly wholesome. We have, by the North America, the result of the trial of the Directors of the Royal British Bank, at Liverpool for conspiring to defraud the shareholders and the public. They were "gentlemen" of "standing," "position," "influence," and all that sort of thing, yet they were all convicted and sentenced, as follows:

Mr. Cameron, to twelve months imprisonnent with hard labor. Mr. Brown, twelve months hard labor. Mr. Esdale, twelve months hard labor.

Mr. Kennedy, nine months imprisonment. Mr. Owen, six mont's imprisonment. Mr. McLeod, three months imprisonment. THE CASH SYSTEM .- The Montgomery

Advertiser, in reference to the cash system for newspapers, says: From the credit scotched, depreciated valne of \$5000, which we paid for the "Adver-

tiser and Gazette," eighteen months ago, it has already, under this system-rapidly progressing to perfection—appreciated to the healthful par value of \$20,000!

FIDELITY .- A letter writer says Mr. Harris has been removed to Judge Douglas's house, as it is more comfortable than his lodgings. He is far gone in consumption .-His absence will be severely felt in the Lecompton debate, but his vote will not be lost, for he means to be carried to the House when the vote is taken, however ill he may be.

Gen. Quitman's Bill, for the employment of volunteers to repress the rebellion in Utah, has passed the House by a large majority. It has yet to undergo the ordeal of the Senate.

ENCOURAGING TO BAPTISTS.—The Baptists of America have increased at the rate of over three hundred and thirty-five Churches, one hundred and ninety-two ministers, and twenty-six thousand five hundred and twenty-nine members per year, during the past twentytwo years-having made a clear gain in these years of over 7,555 churches, 4,224 ministers, and 593,639 members. The clear gain in the Northern States, in ten years, is 26,808; clear gain in the Southern States, same period, 201.105. Excess of gain in the South over the North, in the last ten years, 174,297.

97 Dr. D. W. Strader, one of the proprietors of the Pacific Hotel, recently burned at St. Louis, and who was arrested, in connection with others, on suspicion, has received a complimentary benefit at the St. Louis

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- An important fact to holders of revolutionary scrip is that by a recent decision it can now be located on Sales to day 1000 bales, at full prices, extreme figures 124 cents. Since the Baltimere's accounts the demand has been checked.

New Obleans, March 24.—The office of lands, at any State treasury adjoining railroad grants, at par value. Holders are therefore now able to realize much better price than formerly. or received in whole payment for public

CHASING A HAT.—The Worcester Bor State draws the following life-like picture of dignity chasing a hat. It is capital

"By the way, what is there so derogatory to dignity as chasing a hat? We saw a gentleman proceeding up street the other day in a most magnificent manner. A beautiful stove-pipe 'Leary' and an awful dignity sat upon his brow. Had he been in the in of Africa he would have been set up tor a election yesterday resulted in the triumph of or Arriva it.

Black Republicanism by an increased madeity, hat and all. The wind is no respecter of persons. It bloweth whithersoerer listeth. It caught beneath the well-turned had last year. \* \* \* No one can fail brim of the Leary. Magnificence fell it to see the cause; all admit it. The Kansas going, and tried to prevent it with going, and tried to prevent it with both hands. But 'twas gone. Away over carbstones, gutters and pavements it flew, on the Lecompton Constitution question was grown and brim. Magnificence immediate gave chase. Did you ever see the grace with which a dignified individual tries to run! A sort of a geenteel skip and a polished Once or twice his hand was almost uphop. last it met a horse drawing a job wagon, dodged beneath the animal's fore feet, but was arrested by one of his hind teet striking plump into it. With this novel shoe the beast made a few rods, when a vigorous kick sent it fly ing over the driver's head, and fell into the street a mishapen thing, with a ventilator in it the size of a horse's hoof. Then it was that magnificence stood still and 'cussed.

IRON MAKING IN NORTH CAROLINA.-The resources of North Carolina for Iron making, are thus set forth in the American Railway Times of the 6th ult., in an article on the Iron production of the United States:

"North-eastern Tennessee and North-western North Carolina have nine furnaces and forty-one bloomery forges in a compact area. Along the base of the Cumberland Mountains, five furnaces and fourteen forges use the Deystone fossil, upper Silurian ore. It the South-western corner of North Carolina are five forges, and through the middle of the State runs a belt of five furnaces and twenty seven forges. The whole country possesses incalculable resources for iron mak. ing, and must become at some distant day one of the great centres."

How TO GET THE TYPHOID FEVER.-The Cincinnati Commercial furnishes the following directions to gentlemen in search of the typhoid fever:

"Take a seat with fifty-nine and a half bynan bipeds in a railroad car, which the managers of the road have carefully and judiciously closed against the asmission of fresh or the escape of foul air, ride a few miles, and symptoms of the approach of the disease will soon manifest themselves by a burning head, freezing feet, aching bones, and disor dered stomach. If you escape the disease under this treatment, it's no use for you to hope to get it.

BAD STATE OF THINGS AT WASHINGTON .-The New York Herald of the 23d thus purgently gives its idea of the state of politics at Washington:

Mutiny, discord, treachery, defection, con spiracies, rebellion, suspicion, mystery, suife, bitterness, agony, stultification, artful dodging, wrath, revenge, gall and wormwood shuffling, squirming, and all sorts of tricker ies, are worse confounded than ever among the factions, sectional, plotting and unserupulous demagogues of Congress, Yel, after the lapse of another day or two, we shall know what they are driving at. We are for warned of an impending explosion.

JIM LANE COURTING THE BORDER RUFTI-ANS .- Gen. Jim Lane made a railroad speech at Elmore, in Kansas, a few weeks ago, in the course of which he denied that he was an Abolitionist, and declared his rendiness to assist in arresting and returning runaway niggers. He expressed great anxiety to get on good terms with the Border Ruffians, hoped they would let by gones be by-gones.

The St. Louis News thinks Jim is swinging round, and would not be surprised if "in six months Lane became a favorite with President Buchanan, and one of the shining lights in the Administration party."

Mew Orleans, March 29 .- Matamoras was declared a free port on the 21st. Vidaurrie issued a proclamation demanding payment of 25 per cent., on all money due for church property.

Tampico has not vet been attacked. A battle is expected near San Louis Potosi, between the adherents of Garza and Zulungo.

Sr. Louis, March 29 .- Col. Johnson, in his official dispatches, says he thinks that the Mormons desire to fight and recommends that they be gratified.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- House-Smith

of Virginia, charged that the Anti-Lecomp-

ton movement was got up by Douglas to secure his re-election. Marshall of Ill., denied it. Several participated. Some confusion and the House adjourned. Treasury receipts of the week are nearly four million. Amount on deposit eight and

a half million, subject to draft upwards of eight million. In the Louisiana Senate, on the 15th, the House bill for the introduction of free negroes from Africa, to be apprentices for

fifteen years, was indefinitely postponed, by a majority of two. WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The Senate to day was principally engaged in the discosion of the Minnesota bill, Mr. Wilson's amendment allowing one representative Minnesota, until a census is taken and their

population entitles them to a greater number, was passed by a very close vote. In the House, several Kansas speeches were delivered, each an hour long.

An old toper was induced to sign the temperance pledge, which he kept reli giously for some weeks. A last, he got decidedly balmy, and one of his friends remotstrated with him for his faithlessness to his

obligation. He answered, "To be sure,

signed the pledge, but I was tremendously

dry, and all signs fail in a dry time." Always suspect a man who has arrived at the age of thirty and isn't attached to a piece of calico.

A newspaper, once a week, fifty ive weeks, for two dollars, is the cheapest thing any man can buy.

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- It is understood here that the Lecompton and Anti-Lecomp ton Democrats have appointed a coali committee of ten each to report on Tuesday a plan for the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution.

Going it Strong .- A German girl living n service at Cleveland, Ohio, last week gave birth to four children at once. Two were boys and two were girls. One of each sex was still-born, but the other two are alive. This is piling on rather fast for a girl that has not yet found a husband, and we deabt if any man can be found to take her to wife.